

Heppner Gazette Times

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Official Paper for Morrow County.



SALARY CUTS COMING.

IN LINE with the persistent demand for economy in state and county affairs, proposals are coming before the legislature at Salem for drastic cuts in the salaries of officials from the governor down to the constables of the remote precincts.

There is an urgent demand, locally, that salaries of Morrow county officials be included in this legislation. The suggestion is made, however, that our officials take a voluntary cut, through action of the county court.

Budget balancing is a very serious problem these days, and state and county governments are having great difficulty in finding ways and means. The cry is loud and long for a reduction in taxes; the difficulty of trying to keep expenses in line with budget requirements when no tax money is coming in and delinquencies are being pyramided on the rolls, with the consequent piling up of warrant indebtedness, creates a condition that is fast getting beyond the ability of taxing bodies to solve.

We have so far heard of no move on the part of Morrow county officials to voluntarily accept a salary cut, though this plan may be revolving in the minds of some of them.

Sunday School Lesson

By Rev. Charles E. Dunn, D. D. Jesus and the Sabbath. Lesson for January 29. Mark 2:23-3:6. Golden Text: Mark 2:27-28.

In this lesson Jesus takes exception to the artificial Sabbath regulations of His time. Numerous petty prohibitions made the day an excessively burdensome one. It was forbidden to tread grass on the Sabbath, to wear shoes with nails, or as our lesson indicates, to pluck grain. One is reminded of the quaint Sunday laws of the Puritans, forbidding a woman to kiss her child, cook victuals, or make beds, preventing a man from shaving, and banning all travel, except that required for attendance at public worship.

The Master brushed aside all such absurd embargoes. To Him they were more honored in the breach than in the observance. He pointed out how David, on the ground of hunger, defied the strict law of the tabernacle. To Jesus the needs of humanity came first.

This is vividly illustrated by the incident in the lesson of the healing of the man with a withered hand. The Master's enemies were eager to make this merciful act an occasion of accusation. In the light of a generous interpretation of their law, they had no case, for medical assistance on the Sabbath was not absolutely forbidden. But, by legal quibbling, they could argue that the cure was a piece of work, involving the release of a high degree of energy, and therefore in violation of Sabbath legislation.

should be restricted to wheat and cotton will antagonize producers of the five other basic commodities that were to be protected in the democratic bill. This is the first of a long series of decisions the new leader will have to make which will produce damaging repercussions throughout the country.

PROSPERITY MUST START ON THE FARM.

Express, Red Oak, Iowa. THE quickest way to break the back of the depression is to restore the buying power of the farmer. If this one thing is done a cycle of improved business will result, reaching into all other fields of endeavor.

The reconstruction of our distressed must start at the bottom, not at the top, if we are to overthrow our business lethargy within a reasonable time. Farming communities are without buying power, merchant stocks are low, trade is at a low ebb, credit is tight and naturally so because of low priced commodities.

But take hope. Just now there is indication that congress intends to take up farm relief. The Domestic Allotment plan is coming up for consideration. There are arguments in favor of and against it but we have reached the point where it behooves us to try something new. If it fails we will be no worse off than we were; if it succeeds we are ahead.

The allotment plan looks to improving the price on several farm commodities. It could be put into operation within a short time and improve the farmer's purchasing power at once. That done the farmer would be a good spender. He needs things; we all need something or other. The manufacturer would soon feel the results of our needs when the farm buying power is restored.

THE LATEST CURE-ALL.

WE SUPPOSE it is entirely natural, when things are going badly, for people to want to change everything. Whenever we have any serious economic troubles there is always a crop of new schemes to set everything right again.

Just now the new scheme that is getting a lot of attention is one called "technocracy." The idea seems to be that there is so much technical energy available and the technical people know so much about how to use it, that we ought to turn the government over to engineers and let them run the country. We understand that everybody would have to do a little work under technocracy, a matter of perhaps three or four hours a day once in a while. But everybody would have plenty of time to go fishing, or attend the movies, and plenty of money with which to enjoy his leisure, if what the technocrats say turned out to be true.

One part of the scheme is to use kilowatt hours instead of gold for money. Money is to be based on units of energy produced or consumed. This strikes us as a pretty good idea in some respects, but we know some men who would starve to death if they were only paid in proportion to the energy they spend on their jobs.

Seriously, we haven't the slightest idea that the people of the United States, or any important part of them, are ready to scrap the system of government and the economic-industrial system under which we have got along pretty well. We do know the present social structure has its faults, and that our governmental machine creaks at times, but we are always pretty earnest and usually pretty prompt about patching the leaks and mending the cracks as fast as we discover them.

LIONS' PATROL MEETS.

The Lions' patrol of Boy Scouts held their regular weekly meeting Monday after school, in the high school reference room. The adoption of a secret oath was the principal matter of business, and this was accomplished after a heated discussion. A number of songs were sung while the boys were trying to choose a patrol song, finally "Old Black Joe" got a majority of the votes. A patrol hike is scheduled for Saturday.

Bruce Barton writes of "The Master Executive"

Supplying a week-to-week inspiration for the heavy-burdened who will find every human trial paralleled in the experiences of "The Man Nobody Knows"

Time for Everything

The disciples had many worries. They wanted to get it clear as to their relative positions in the new Kingdom; they were concerned because outsiders, not properly initiated into the organization, were claiming to be followers of Jesus and doing miracles in his name.

But Jesus towered magnificently above it all. Wherever he went the children flocked. Pomp and circumstances meant nothing to them. Their instinct cuts through all outward semblance with a keen swift edge. So they swarmed around, tugging at his garments, climbing on his knees, begging to hear more of his stories.

It was all highly improper and unbecoming in the eyes of the world. Children, my friends, will play with poison. They don't know any better. I don't. Congressman Hull came back from Sweden last summer with a great story about the Bratt system. He said that the Swedish people had repealed prohibition and had installed the wonderful Bratt system.

Jesus stopped. "Who called my name?" "Nobody, Master... only a blind beggar... a worthless fellow... Bartimaeus... nobody at all... we'll tend to him," said the disciples. "Bring him here."

Next Week: Be of Joy and Good Cheer.

Reseeding Precautions Listed by Prof. Hyslop

Care in choice of varieties for reseeded frozen wheat in eastern Oregon, and precautions in treating seed for smut this spring, will go far toward preventing serious loss from low yield or grade discounts for the coming crop, says G. R. Hyslop, head of the farm crops department at Oregon State college, who has studied the situation with college representatives and leading farmers east of the Cascades.

"Turkey wheat that was well established and that which was planted very late and just sprouting seems to be injured less than much of the wheat in the intermediate stages," says Hyslop. "Wheat on well prepared summer fallow apparently suffered less than that on late plowed or poorly prepared summer fallow."

Selection of similar varietal types so as to avoid mixtures in the harvested crop is particularly important where a partial stand remains, Hyslop points out. Where Hybrid 128 needs reseeded the same variety may be used if seeding can be done by the middle of February, but after that the comparable spring varieties are Hybrid 143, commonly called soft hybrid, and Federation, often called soft Federation. Fall seeded Federation can be planted back to Federation in the spring, and records show that its spring yields average well with fall plantings.

With Turkey wheats that have been injured, Turkey may be planted back till the middle of February, after which Marquis is probably the best, Hyslop believes. This will cause some mixture but it is not seriously discounted at Portland. "Where lighter soils were seeded to Federation in the fall, it may pay to reseed with a more drought resistant variety, such as early Baart, Hard Federation or White Federation. These are better milling wheats than Federation. All are well suited to the thinner soils," Hyslop reports.

This is a golden opportunity to eliminate smut from fields by being extra careful with treatment of the spring seeded grain, he adds. Dry copper carbonate is recommended except in cases of very smutty seed when the bluestone treatment followed by lime water bath to prevent seed injury is safest.

Henry Smouse gives it as his opinion that the 250 acres of Arco wheat he reseeded following the December freeze, and which had begun to sprout well, has been killed by the more recent cold snap. Mr. Smouse was in town Tuesday from his home near Lone.

W. C. T. U. NOTES

MARY A. NOTSON, Reporter.

Mrs. Charles Sabin, the rich society woman who heads the wet women's repeal organization, published quite a lengthy article on the conditions of the present as compared with the days of the open saloon. Dr. Katherine E. Richardson of Mercy hospital, Kansas City, Mo., in answering Mrs. Sabin, said: "Mrs. Sabin doesn't know what she is talking about. She didn't see the children I saw. In winter the children of drunks froze. The parents weren't low and depraved. They were drunk and they forgot their children. I remember an Oklahoma laborer who brought his three children to Kansas City, put them in a cheap hotel room for the night. Three days later we recovered the child that was left alive."

"My nurses can walk down the street at night now. I remember when they couldn't. Beasts slept or loitered or watched on vacant lots. I can tell you stories of horror about my nurses. "I remember when virtually all our cases were the cases of children mistreated by drunken fathers and mothers, frozen, starving, abused, unspoken, but by bad men, but by good men—good men drunk."

"I know little rich girls who complacently inform me that I'm wrong. They say they want liquor back. Children, my friends, will play with poison. They don't know any better. I don't."

Congressman Hull came back from Sweden last summer with a great story about the Bratt system. He said that the Swedish people had repealed prohibition and had installed the wonderful Bratt system. Now, the facts are that out of 2400 divisions of the country only 120 are under the Bratt system, the others being dry under the local option law of the country. It does not look like the people of Sweden are very wet, when only five per cent of the local subdivisions of the country use the Bratt system. Furthermore, the repeal of the national prohibition act was accomplished by the coercion of the wine producing countries of Europe. In this connection, it might be well to note that just a few days ago the wine interests of France were advised to use every possible means to help the wets to get thru congress the repeal amendment. This is the same France that refused to pay its installment of its debt to us on the 15th of December last.

The wets are much concerned over the violations of law, attributing all law violations, seemingly, to prohibition. The brewers always were in favor of obedience to the laws, were they not? May 1, 1910, back in the days of the saloon, the Brewers' Journal said: "No matter what laws may be made to cripple the beverage industries of our present times they cannot and will not be observed by those managing these industries."

The FAMILY DOCTOR JOHN JOSEPH GAINES, M.D.

The Expected Arrival

I write this letter at a time when every couple of moderate means or, perhaps, less, are looking with a per cent of apprehension on the coming visit of the old doctor. Adult garments are being made over into dainty baby-clothes, and conferences are being held as to how to obtain the best and safest service for the least possible outlay of money.

The young father with a \$30 a week salary, probably engages hospital service that will put him two years in arrears with his meager income—but he loves his dear ones. The hospital two weeks, special nurse one week, operating-room, and the specialist in obstetrics—they all cost, you know—but he loves, and wants the best. His credit is good, but it may be "the beginning of the end" for him financially.

The humbler couple cannot even think of a hospital service. They engage the family doctor several months in advance. He knows of a nurse who came within a few months of graduating; she is capable, and will work for a fraction of the sum required to hire a registered nurse. She needs the work, and will do her utmost. The home is prepared for the event. Antiseptics, dressings, a sanitary bed—all are arranged under the guidance of the family doctor.

"Mother and babe doing well," reports the home paper next day. The parents get out of it with the minimum of expense—maybe have a little left, if they have "saved up" as they should have done months in advance. I wish we were all well-to-do, but wishes do not get us very far these days when it takes action to get results. My readers may get something out of this talk—I hope so.

FLYIN EAGLES MEET.

The Flying Eagle patrol (American Legion) had a patrol meeting Monday after school. They voted on having their patrol meeting on Fridays instead of Mondays. They decided that each member was to pay 15c for the making of a knot board. They are going to make a secret patrol oath the next meeting which will be tomorrow.

Monte Bundy was in town Tuesday from his ranch near South Springs—what is left of it. With the heavy winds of the last couple of weeks, ranchers out that way scarcely know where to look for their land—the most of it has been up in the air, and the results to wheat that was resown is disastrous.



Coolidge . who knew him

I knew Mr. Coolidge less well than I have known every other President of the past forty years. That was not strange, since few people can really claim to have known him well.

I asked the late Nicholas Longworth, when he was Speaker of the House and Mr. Coolidge was President, who knew Coolidge best. "I suppose I know him as well as anybody," Nick replied. "I campaigned for him for Governor, almost lived and slept with him when he ran for President, and as Speaker I have to consult him frequently. But I haven't the slightest idea, never have, of what's going on in Coolidge's mind!"

I was a long way from home on election day, 1924, and so could not vote. To make conversation, I remarked to him one day in the White House: "I didn't vote for you, Mr. President."

Technocracy . aftermath

A new word is sweeping the country—"Technocracy." Literally, it means "government by technicians." The word was coined by a group of research men at Columbia University, who calculate that the time is at hand when everything human beings want can be produced with so much less labor before, that nobody ought to have to work more than 600 hours a year.

Coupled with this idea that everything can or will be done by machines, they have a nebulous plan for discarding our present system of money, banking and credits and creating money based on electric energy instead of metal. After every period of depression has got along about so far, new schemes to reorganize the world begin to be taken seriously by people who imagine that human nature can be changed over night. Technocracy is merely another theory which can only be put into practice after a few hundred generations, if at all.

We are far from being ready, in America, to turn the control of our lives over to a dictator under any name, even that of Technocracy.

Automobiles . how many?

Only four or five years ago there were nearly five million automobiles sold in America in a single year. This year the manufacturers are figuring on a total production of about a million and a half. They are hoping that times will get enough better so that they will sell two million cars.

Automobiles are cheaper than they have ever been before. All the way up and down the line prices have been cut, engine power increased, all sorts of new gadgets introduced, until it is difficult to see how anyone can get much more for his money—if he has it—than in buying a 1933 car.

I have a feeling that the makers are going to be surprised at the volume of their sales. I think the hoarded money that has been hiding in the stockings and savings banks is going to begin to come out of hiding this spring, and that people will begin to buy more automobiles and flashies and other commodities than they have been doing the last couple of years.

Rockefeller . city in city

What seems to me perhaps the most valuable contribution to unemployment that has been made in these past three difficult years is the enormous building project carried out by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., which is known as Radio City, in New York.

Imagine nearly seven acres of land solidly built up with brick and steel buildings from five to ten stories high, as closely as they can be built. Then imagine one man getting possession of this entire tract in the middle of the city of New York, tearing down all of the buildings and starting to cover the seven acres with new buildings, some of which will run seventy or eighty stories high. That is what John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is doing. In a time when almost all other building activity in the country had stopped, he has given work to thousands and thousands of men in the building trades and is creating something of permanent value.

I don't imagine Mr. Rockefeller will personally ever make a cent out of Radio City. But I don't think he cares.

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Mortgage Adjustment Aim of State Committee

A voluntary statewide committee authorized to set up a system of county and local farm mortgage adjustment committees has been provided for as the outcome of a recent preliminary gathering of interested agricultural and business representatives held at Salem. At this meeting which was called by Paul V. Maris, director of extension at Oregon State college, a temporary organization committee was authorized to set up a permanent state organization.

Personnel of the state committee which has now been named is as follows: Ray W. Gill, Master, Oregon State Grange, Montavilla Station, Portland. L. B. McBea, President, Oregon Farmers' Union, Dallas, Ore. Fred Phillips, Oregon Wool Growers association, Baker, Ore. Herman Oliver, President, Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' association, John Day, Ore. George Fullenwider, President, Oregon Dairymen's association, Carlton, Ore. C. F. Emerson, President, Oregon Wheat League, The Dalles, Ore. Fred C. Cockerill, President, Oregon Poultrymen's association, Milwaukie, Ore. Dean H. Walker, President, Oregon Hop Growers association, Independence, Ore. Glenn B. Marsh, President, Oregon Cooperative council, Hood River, Ore. Robert W. Sawyer, President, Oregon Reclamation Congress, Bend, Ore. Oregon Bankers Association by: Eugene Courtney, Chairman, Executive committee, Woodburn, Ore., and Theo. P. Cramer, Lumberman's Building, Portland, Ore. Geo. P. Brice, Brice Mortgage company, 82 6th St., Portland. Oregon State college Extension Service by: Paul V. Maris, Director, Corvallis, and F. L. Ballard, County Agent, Leader, Corvallis.

O. M. Plummer, General Manager, Pacific International Livestock Exposition, American Bank Building, Portland, was named chairman of the committee, and L. R. Breithaupt, Agricultural Economist, Oregon State college extension service, was named secretary. Through county and local committees to be set up by the state organization it is hoped to provide a means of affording fair and impartial information and assistance to both borrowers and lenders in farm mortgages on a purely voluntary basis, as the committees will have no legal standing. Such assistance, however, will afford a means of making suitable adjustments in principal and interest so as to avoid the economic wreckage that follows in the wake of wholesale foreclosures.

Similar state movements are being worked out successfully in the middlewest, notably in Iowa and Ohio where farm organizations, financial agencies and the college extension service are cooperating in meeting this serious problem that has arisen from the collapse of farm prices and land values. Statistics presented at the first Salem meeting by L. R. Breithaupt, agricultural economist of the extension service, show that approximately 28,000 or 52 per cent of Oregon farms are mortgaged. Estimates are that 40 per cent or more of these mortgages are now delinquent. When many of the debts were contracted, often for what appeared to be conservative expansion or improvements, the average cash income per farm in Oregon was around \$2200 a year, but in 1932 estimates are an average of \$950 per year.

CALL FOR SCHOOL WARRANTS.

Notice is hereby given that the following warrants of School District No. 25, Morrow County, Oregon, have been called for payment: No. 968, dated October 7, 1932, and including No. 1000; also No. 1, dated October 7, 1932, and including No. 8. Interest ceases on these warrants January 28, 1933. MRS. M. L. MORGAN, Clerk, District No. 25, Boardman, Ore.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, dated January twenty-third, 1933, in that certain suit wherein The Federal Land Bank of Spokane, a corporation, as plaintiff, recovered a judgment against the defendants, Ernest Ambrose Brown, same person as Ernest Brown, Michael K. Flickenger, and Michel K. Flickenger; and West Extension National Farm Loan Association, a corporation, on the twenty-first day of January, 1933, which judgment was for the following sums, to wit: \$39.00 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from April 8th, 1932; \$39.00 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from October 8th, 1931; \$102.55 with interest at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent per annum from September 19th, 1932; \$244.38 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from September 15, 1932; \$18.66 and the further sum of \$30.50, costs and disbursements and a decree of foreclosure against the defendants Ernest Ambrose Brown, same person as Ernest Brown and Ethel G. Brown, husband and wife, Michael K. Flickenger, same person as Michael E. Flickenger and Michel K. Flickenger; same person as Ernest Brown, husband and wife, West Extension National Farm Loan Association, a corporation, I will, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1933, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., of the said day, at the front door of the county court house in Heppner, Morrow County, State of Oregon, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the following described real property in Morrow County, State of Oregon, to-wit: The Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section Eleven, Township Four North of Range Twenty-five East of the Willamette Meridian, Morrow County, State of Oregon. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining, or so much of said real property as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment, costs, attorney's fee and accruing costs of sale. C. J. D. BAUMAN, Sheriff of Morrow County, State of Oregon. Date of first publication, January 26th, 1933.

Professional Cards

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